POSTAL SERVICE FOR NEXT YEAR.

Appropriations for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1903.

Dy CAPT. HENRY A. CASTLE, Auditor for the Post Office Department.

from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per annum. There are thus three new provisions for the benefit of this favored official.

A grant of \$7,500 is made for compen-

sation and expenses of a delegate from the United States to the coming U. S. Postal Congress at Rome, Italy.

Provision to the extent of \$25,000 is

to assist the Attorney-General in suits af-

An entirely novel disbursement, and one

some section of this bill. But if you buy a \$50 money order, it is held that the De-

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

The appropriations for the "Office of

the First Assistant Postmaster-General"

times, reaching over a million dollars.

A zealous student of Departmental methods, who is also an enthusiastic friend of postal employees, says: "Had I the

shaping of postal legislation for the com-

to the standard which such wonderfully accurate and laborious service would com-mand from any private employer. No

mand from any private employer. No class should be everpaid—little danger of that. But all should be fairly compen-

sated. And then, for the first time, the sensitive American citizen who is posted

as to the facts could open his letter with something less of a sneaking conscious-ness that the dozen or score of fleet-

ness that the dozen of score of neet-thoughted and swift-fingered men through whose hands it had passed in rapid, uner-ring flight to the portals of his home, have each been robbed of a portion of their just dues in the frantic effort to make a sin-

gle Department of his grand, free Govern-

More than 20,000 Postmasters receive

annual compensations of less than \$50

each-another 20,000 each receive between

850 and \$100. It might be inferred that the settlement of these official accounts would be easy. But the fact is that they cause more trouble in the Auditor's Office

POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

hire in post-offices for the year is \$19,813,-900, an increase of \$2,674,900. This in-

crease will permit an additional force at many offices where badly needed, and will also permit the Department to grant well-

The aggregate appropriations for clerk

than those of the larger offices.

ment 'self-supporting.

jected by the House conferees.

made for compensation of special coun

Of all the annual "supply bills" which authorize expenditures to maintain the great Governmental Departments, that for the support of the Post-office Department not only appropriates the largest amount of the Postmaster of Chicago at \$8,000 as of the Postmaster of Chicago at \$8,000 as \$1.000 are of \$2.000 are of money, but also carries salaries and year, an increase of \$2,000 over compensation to the greatest number of the ma_imum heretofore allowed by law, persons. More than all, the service for except to the Postmaster of New York, who also receives \$8,000. which these grants of money provide directly reaches and affects substantially evman, woman and child within the boundaries of the Republic, and all its islands dependencies. Hence the whole population is, or ought to be, individually interested in the provisions of this enact-

PUBLIC INTEREST SHOULD BE ALIVE.

The public mind has, as yet, only faintly grasped the magnitude of that public instrumentality with which all the people country are most intimately con . Our postal service has become the leading Department of the Govern-ment. It is, therefore, of supreme impor-tance that its functions be jealously guard-ed and that the people intelligently en-courage its legitimate progress, criticize its cumble defects, and strenuously oppose its unwarranted extension into dangerous fields. The American heiress who cheerfully weds a foreign dake with all his dirt diseases, usually finds repentan humiliating and divorce expensive. judging public opinion that will hastily force the adoption of costly experiments in State socialism, attached to our postal system, will sow the seeds of unuterable regrets and irreparable damage. AN AMAZING GROWTH FROM SMALL BEGIN

NINGS.

The session of Congress which closed March 4 passed, two days before adjourn-ment, the bill which appropriates funds for the postal system for the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1905. The total sum of these appropriations is \$153,401,549.75, as against \$158,416,598.75 for the current

This is an increase of almost exactly \$15,000,000 in a single year. The pos-tal appropriation has now passed above pensions in amount, and almost equals those for the Army and Navy com-

The passage of this bill is notable in one The passage of this bill is notable in one particular—it is, for the time being at least, the closing service in that line of Hon. E. F. Loud, of California, for several years past Chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. In that capacity the burden of preparing these annual supply bills has fallen on him, and the duty has been most ably performed. Mr. Loud has given the entire formed. Mr. Loud has given the entire postal service an intelligent and solicitous study, and the results have been embodied h general legislation of great value, besides the enlargement of money grants in some directions and their curtailment in others as changing circumstances de-

postal system does not figure anywhere in these appropriations. I allude to the pay-ment of foreign and domestic money or-ders. Contrary to all other theories and practices of the Government, these pay-ments, aggregating about \$400,000,000 a year, are held to be outside the law and the Constitution. If you buy 50 cents Mr. Loud was a Union soldier, having slisted at the age of 15 years in a Massactus regiment and served in the ray of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah. worth of stamps at a post-office, the money technically goes into the National Treas-ury, and can only be drawn out under

The appropriations for the Post-office Department, now aggregating over a hundred and fifty millions per annum, show a rapid increase, which is but a feature of the amazing growth of this service. As recently as 1860 the appropriations were recently as 1890 the appropriations were only about \$10,000,000 a year—an amount less than that now allowed for rural free delivery carriers. From insignificant be-ginnings our present mighty enterprise has cen evolved by processes and gradations hich we have not space here to specify. But there are features of this expansion on which it is profitable and encouraging to dwell. It will be readily seen that it

is not merely to be taken as an index of the Nation's advance in population and wealth. It is the measure of a marvelous service is a colossal educational institute, quickening the mind and energizing the spirit of the entire people. Its expansion. compared with other elements of progress has a startling significance. The popula-tion of the United States in 1790 was wealth of the people, in real and personal property, probably aggregated \$2,000,000,000 4,000,000; in 1900 it was 76,000,000. The ooo in 1790, and was conservatively estimated at \$80,000,000,000 in 1900. The number of post-offices was 75 in 1790 and 76,691 in 1900. The postal revenues were \$37,975 in 1790, and \$102,354,579.29 in 1900. Therefore, while the population of the country increased 19 to 1 in 110 years, and the wealth of the people 40 to 1, the number of post-offices increased 1,000 to 1 and the revenues of the service 2.700 to 1.

NECESSITY FOR ANNUAL LEGISLATION.

It might seem, at first thought, that, since the postal system yields earnings al-most equal to its expenditures, only the deficit need be provided for in the annual ropriacions. But the Constitution of United States ordains that no money can be paid from the public Treasury ex cept after appropriations duly made by Congress, and as all the earnings or revenues are, in contemplation of law, technically paid into the Treasury, they can only be drawn out in pursuance of an appropriation covering the entire amount.

It would also seem, perhaps, that much of the detail of these appropriations could be avoided—that the executive officers might be trusted to properly distribute "lump sums," instead of being held down to numerous specific subdivisions, and tied up with many stringent restrictions. But this is a "Government of law," in which the legislative power is not only supreme, but shows an increasing tendency to jeal-ously guard its supremacy. And, on the whole, this tendency unquestionably helps to maintain purity of administration and

promote official integrity.

And, then, to ensure compliance with all And, then, to ensure compliance with all limitations and restrictions imposed, Congress has provided, in the office of the Auditor for the Post-office Department, with his 600 clerks, an absolutely independent Bureau, under the Treasury Department, which must pass upon all the accounts and approve the legality of all disbursements. This Bureau was established in This Bureau was established in 1836, after serious postal scandals, and is the right arm of the law-making power in

asserting its supremacy. When a new postal service was estab-lished in Cuba under the auspices of our Government, the same mistake was made against which warning was raised in this 65 years ago. The control of finances and accounting was left in the bands of the Director of Posts. Instead of the independent auditor there was a Chief of the "Bureau of Accounts," who was subordinate to the Director of Posts. Statements were made that the new Cuban system was organized on the United States plan, but in this vital particular there was the widest possible depar-ture from the principle of an independent audit, which has prevailed here since 1836. The consequences could have been easily forescen. They were exactly what oc-curred in connection with our own service in its earlier days, which, after much tribulation, brought about the present account

SOME FEATURES OF THE NEW RILL.

It is proper to state here that this bill by no means provides for all real postal expenses. The salaries of all officials and employees of the Post-office Department at Washington, as well as of the Auditor's Bureau, and many of the incidental ex-penses thereof, are included in the "Legis-lative, Executive and Judicial Appropria-Executive and Judicial Appropria-Bill." The cost for light, fuel, repairs, janitors' service, etc. for the Departmental Buildings at Washington, and for post-offices occupying Government structures in all large cuies, is taken care of in another bill. And there are other

of in another bill. And there are other outside provisions.

The bill under review follows the custom of past years in making five general subdivisions of its allowances—one for the office of Postmaster-General, and one for each of the four Assistants to that officer. The office of Postmaster-General receives grants for only three items: for advertis-

ment are ordained by the Civil Service Commission. Letter carriers are the pets of the public and the aristocracy of the mail service. Their uniforms identify them proudly with the dignity and grandeur of our National Government. They alone come in direct contact with the mass of the people, who, forgetting all the clerks and route agents who handle the letters en route, give the carriers most of the credit for the marvelous speed and accuracy attained.

Notwithstanding the large annual in-crease in the cost of improving and ex-tending the system, the volume of increase in the daily mails is so constant that the percentage of cost, as relating to gross receipts, shows no increase for the past sev-eral years. The growth of our urban pop-ulation has been so marked that although the cost of the employment of over 1,000 additional carriers was added during the An entirely new departure is for hire of a vehicle for the First Assistant Postmaspast fiscal year, yet the cost of free de-livery per capita for serving the 35,000,ter-General, \$600, and permission for both the First and Third Assistants to expend not exceeding \$200 each for necessary traveling (carriage hire) within the Dis-trict of Columbia. The "Legislative" bill increased the salary of the First Assistant

VILLAGE FREE DELIVERY.

A vigorous effort to attach a measure of a vigorous enert to attach a measure of substantial justice to this appropriation bill on its passage through the Senate was ruled out on a point of order, as "new leg-islation." This proposition was embodied in the following amendment, being, in fact, a bill previously introduced by Senator Nelson of Minneseta and favorably to Nelson, of Minnesota, and favorably re-ported by the Post-office Committee: "That letter carriers shall be employed

for the free delivery of mail matter, as General. The following are the more important items: quire at every incorporated city, village, or borough containing a population of 10,000 within its corporate limits, and may be so employed at every place containinging a population of not less than 5,000 within its corporate limits, according to the last general census, taken by authority of State or United States law, or at any post-office which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than \$5,000: Provided, That this act shall not affect the existence of the free delivery in places where it is now established. And provided further, That in offices where the

which might have served as an embarrass-ing precedent, was one allowing \$9 for the payment of a money order, which for some reason has been declared invalid un-der the ruling of the Comptroller. This was a Senate amendment, which was re-It is a fact almost startling to contemplate that the largest disbursement of the postal system does not figure anywhere in

as well as in dignity.

Special authority was given in a Senate mendment for payment of tolls on turnpikes used by rural carriers—a thing the Department has hitherto been very averse o doing. But this clause was rejected conferees.

Salaries are provided for 70 Special Agents at from \$1,300 to \$1,600 each, for 65 Route Inspectors at \$1,200 and four at partment merely undertakes to transport your money and pay it, on your order, at \$900 each, who are all employed in estab-lishing and inspecting new lines. The Special Agents are allowed \$4 and the Route Inspectors \$3 a day for traveling expenses, while actually thus engaged. the First Assistant Postmaster-General" cover compensation for a vast numerical majority of the salaried officers and employees of this entire system. In addition to the post-office clerks and letter carriers of all classes, there are the 76,000 Postmasters provided for. The total "compensation to Postmasters" is fixed at \$21,750,000. As this compensation is established by law, based on the postal business, which is constantly increasing, there is an annual deficit in this item, some-An appropriation of \$200,000 is made for incidental expenses, "including letter boxes, furniture, sachels, straps, badges,

In dollars and cents it is not probable that rural delivery is as yet paying ex-penses, but it seems certain that it will ultimately do so. At present it is costing the Department more than it brings in, for the reason that while many post-offices are being abolished and the salaries of the Postmasters cut off, the business is trans ferred to other offices, where the compen-sation of the Postmasters is increased and the saving from the abolition of star route service is not sufficient to pay the free de-livery carriers. But the business is inshaping of postal legislation for the coming fiscal year, I would first closely estimate the cash resources of the Department, then add \$10,000,000 for the work done free for other Departments, and \$15,000,000 for the educational influence of the service—and cheap enough at that, I am sure. I would then largely absorb the accruing surplus in elevating the compensation of Postmasters, clerks and carriers areas for several years its friends believe the increase in business will more areas for several years its friends believe that the increase in business will more

than than pay for the cost. Since Jan. 1, 1900, the cost of star routes to the amount of \$490,527.35 has been saved. It is conservatively estimated that since the installation of the first rural route, in 1896, star route service has been route, in 1836, star route service has been discontinued equal to about one-seventh of the entire appropriation for that service, or \$650,000. Wherever the County service is established star and special-messenger service are practically wiped out alto-gether. During the same period 2,149 fourth-class post-offices, whose Postmas-ters' annual compensation aggregated \$142,661.46, were discontinued. In counties where rural delivery is established as a complete system only post-offices on railroads remain. It is the policy of the De partment to prevent, as far as possible, a duplication of service. Consequently every fourth-class post-office which is no necessary to supply patrons beyond the limits of rural free delivery is recommend

AUTOMOBILES AND TELEPHONES. The word "automobile" for the first time appears in this appropriation bill. It is a Senate interpolation into the section pro-viding "for horse hire (or automobile) al-

lowance \$750,000" in the city free delivalso permit the Department to grant wellearned promotions to thousands of these
overworked employees. The process of
classification and adjustment which General Superintendent Beavers, in charge of
this branch has been skillfully carrying on
for four years, will thus be measurably
completed. And there was need. When
he took hold of the matter chaos reigned.
No two offices were alike; seldom did two
clerks working side by side, equally efficient, receive the same pay. Each city
office had grown up from a village office
on a system, or lack of system, all its own;
throwing out roads and branches as fancy
dictated; designating departments and the
heads thereof, and involving the whole orery service.

The automobile has already appeared dictated; designating departments and the an expert inspection of the route covered heads thereof, and involving the whole or-

functions as brought distraction.

superheated mental equipment of any Department official who sought to compass a comprehension of it. He who has reduced this chaos to something like harmony and ordained justice to the hidden army of diligent employees is indeed a public benefactor.

Series.

generaty

While this bill was under the subject of the use of telephones in connection with the special delivery of letters. He offered no amendment to the bill, but subsequently secured the adoption of this resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate, That the The leading item under this head reads as follows: "For pay of letter carriers in offices already established, and for substitute letter carriers, and for temporary carriers at Summer resorts, holiday, election, and emergency service, \$19,028,800." This is an increase of \$1,508,350, and will enable the Department to keep up with the demands for additional help. The present is the 40th year of its operations.

ganization in such a maze of contradictory made, if the findings favor the good of the

Senator Fairbanks addressed the Senate briefly on the subject, explaining some points and perhaps laying a foundation for with the demands for additional help. The present is the 40th year of its operations, and the city delivery service presents a record of remarkable expansion and growth during that period. It is the one branch of the Department with which the public is familiar in its smallest details, and has been aptly described as "the fingers of the Department." With the evergrowing appreciation of the value of time and the universal endeavor to accomplish within a few days, or even hours, results which a short generation ago required these views in detail, but the adoption of his resolution will stimulate official inquiry. He believes that the telephone should be made use of by the Government carrying communications for the farmer, thus giving him the substantial advantages arrived by reads in the cities. It has thus giving him the substantial advantages enjoyed by people in the cities. It has been noticed that telephones follow the rural free delivery service with remarkable promptness—more than 70,000 telephones having been placed in farming districts along routes traveled by the rural carriers, within four years past. It is not proposed that the Government shall build new telephone lines or operate the same in any

existing lines for the purpose of delivering the contents of special-delivery letters promptly. It is proposed that the Department issue a special "telephone stamp," is similar to the present special-delivery stamp, and by porting said stamp on a letter or message and inclosing this letter in an envelope addressed to the Postmaster at the railroadd station from which the rural carrier starts, the Postmaster would open the letter and, following instructions, telephone the included message to the addressee. The Dipartment could also, it is urged, arrange for the farmer's reply by issuing a special spostal card with stamp issuing a special spostal card with stamp of such denomination as would not only cover the ordinate charge for mailing, but also the cost of the telephone service and a small fee for the Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS.

For the "Inspection" service-the eyes past uscal year, yet the cost of free de-livery per capita for serving the 35,000-000 city patrons remains approximately 50 cents—an insignificant sum when weighed against the convenience and time-saving features of the service.

For the Inspection service—the eyes liberal provision is made, but none too liberal for the growing demands upon it. Aside from "per diem" for expenses, clerks at division headquarters, rewards, cters at division headquarters, rewards, etc., the following are the items: "For salaries of 15 Inspectors in charge of Di-visions, at \$2.500 each; six Inspectors, at \$2,400 each; 15 Inspectors, at \$2,250 each; 15 Inspectors, at \$2,000 each; 70 Inspectors, at \$1,600 each; 60 Inspectors, at \$1,200 each; in all, \$347,650."

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS. The enormous expenditures for trans-

porting the mails come within the jurisdic-tion of the Second Assistant Postmaster-For transportation by railroad, \$38. 242,000.

For rental of railway post-office cars, \$5,411,00. For transportation by star routes, \$6,960,000. For transportation by steamboat routes,

\$693,000. For wagon service (in cities), \$990,000. For pneumatic tube service, \$800,000. For transportation by electric and cable

cars, \$510,000.

The utilization of modern appliance free delivery shall be established under the provisions of this act such free deliv-ery shall not be abolished by reason of de-universally applauded.

eral to pay the sam of \$1,000 to the legal representatives of any railway postal clerk who shall be killed while on duty, or who, being injured while on duty, shall die within one year thereafter as the re-sult of such injury, \$75,000.

ODDS AND ENDS OF EXPENSE. Two hundred; and fifty thousand dollars

is allowed for purchase and rental of can-celing machines, with new drastic re-strictions on the "rental" feature.

For stationery, twine, wrapping paper, scales, postmarking stamps, rubber stamps, packing-boxes and other articles for the "Supply I Division," a total sum of \$552,000 is appropriated. An aggregate of \$153,000 is allotted for

blanks, books, rubber and metal stamps, copying presses, etc., for the money order

The following are items to cover expense of manufacture of stamps, etc.:
"For manufacture of adhesive stamps, \$376,000; stamped envelopes and news paper wrappers, \$795,000; postal cards, \$189,000."

For blanks, books, etc., relating to the registry system, \$20,000 is allowed.

NEW GENFRAL LEGISLATION. It is contrary to the spirit of the rules of both Houses of Congress that new legislation of a general nature shall be engrafted on appropriation bills. In spite of these rules, owing to pressing necessity in some cases, and to the arbitrary dictun of majorities in other cases, new laws of importance are embodied in most of these measures, as finally enacted—some

clared to be "carriers or persons intrusted with the mail" within the meaning of penal statutes for the protection of such

in any railway car assigned to the use of the Railway Mail Service, or who witfully or maliciously assaults a railway postal clerk in the discharge of his duties in con-

The Postmaster-General may, hereafter, designate any officer above the grade of fourth-class clerk to sign certain drafts and warrants in his stead.

A timely modification of existing law is thus set forth: "That third and fourth class mail matter shall not be remailed to sender until the proper postage has been fully prepaid on the same; provided, that in all cases when undelivered mail mat-ter of the third and fourth class is of obvious value, the sender, if known, shall be given the opportunity of prepaying the return postage or accepting delivery to himself, or upon his order, at the office where it is held, upon the payment of one cent postage for each card notice given him, under such regulations as the Post-

master-General may prescribe."

Whoever willfully injures or destroys any rural lettersiex or receptacle, or shall any rural letterson or receptacle, or shall wilfully "injure, deface or destroy any mail matter deposited therein, or shall wilfully aid or assist in any of the aforementioned offenses, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than three years". more than three Years."

"DEFICIENCES" IN REVENUES.

In the bill under consideration the usual section is inserted stipulating that, if the revenues of the Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made therein, "a sum equal to such deficiency is hereby appropriated out of any money in hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to supply said deficiencies." There is little justice or propriety in the demand that our postal system, on its present illogical, inequitable basis of free service to other branches, should be self-supporting. Why should this Department alone be expected to corn money insends by the corn. pected to earn money in cash by the over-work and underpay of its employees, to make both ends meet, and at the same time do an enormous amount of labor for all other Departments absolutely gratis? It is admitted that a man can live on a dollar a week who does not try to live too long. Suppose it were gravely suggested that the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army should go into the grain fields, and not only raise enough produce to feed themselves, but enough to provision the navy in addition. It is true that the army has a protective function which is supposed to instify its averaging soldier.

The Nation acknowledges no obligation to become a common carrier for the people, but it is under obligations to educate them. Hence the mail service, an instrument by means of which the people educate themselves and each other. On a logical, equitable basis of restriction to legitimate duties, and reimbursement for gratuitous service performed, it would not only be self-sustaining, but would yield a large net revenue every year. Once placed

TRAINED NURSES.

The Noblest of Cailings for the piers of great solidity fixed into the rocks Right Kind of Women.

It is my solemn conviction that were a young man of robust health, and had no inclination for matrimony, I would feels in the depths of her heart that she

the provisions of this act such free delivery shall not be abolished by reason of decrease below 5,000 in population or \$5,000 in gross postal revenue, except in the discretion of the Postmaster-General."

We have now the strange anamoly of free delivery to farmers, while people in towns and villages having less than 10,000 population have no such facilities. The Nelson bill is so manifestly just that both Houses of Congress ought to pass it unanimously. But coming up, as it did, in the form of an amendment to this appropriation bill, a single objection sufficed to exclude it.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The agregate sum allotted for the rural free delivery system, a robust infant of five years, is \$12,52,500. Ot its S12,500.000 goes to the letter carriers on rural routes, and as they receive \$600 cach per annum, 20,000 will be employed, diffuse in the period.

One new section provides for eight "Division Superintendents," of the service and so such sand stage of the service and so such dangtages by the first wile surpose for special subsidity, and Department of the proposal proposal stage of the service of the service

the dark, slack, indifferent flurse who puts no more energy her business than she is paid for. I hat does she know or care for the many, many soothing touches for which the helpless, and often many superproperty of the many touches the many soothing touches for which the helpless, and often many superproperty of the many that does she know or care for the many, many soothing touches for which the helpless, and often many superproperty of the mask five units of the many that does she know or care for the many many soothing to the many that does have the dten unconscious, sufferer can never pay? Nothing! Thank Heaven, such soon tire of the calling and retire from the field of "morose and unreasoning men." it being a self-evident fact to them that sick men are not only unreasoning, but peev-ish and obnoxious men, and not a few of them noted for "tricks that are vain,

and ways that are dark."

I never look upon a really good, competent nurse of either sex, but it creates in my mind a feeling of respect and admiration. Such remind me of the busy become and the contraction because from a very flower and extracting honey from every flower, and seeming to know Nature's secret alchemy of transmuting gloom into sunshine. All doors are open to such nurses. God bless In the sick-room they are better Twelve thousand dollars is granted for than the physician, and oftentimes more limited indemnity for the loss of pieces of first-class registered matter, the limit of allowance being increased to \$100—a very important concession. helpless humanity a subdued sort of holi ness that adds to their countenance restful beauty not of this world.

Many years ago it was my privilege to see one of our charming women nurses standing at the bedside of a dying pa-tient whom she had nursed through long and weary months of pain. The supreme hour had come in which human effort could do no more to retain the fluttering breath in the frail body, and she was compelled to stand aside while the touch of angel fingers pressed those eyelids down—forever. There she stood, motionless, calmly regarding the face of the quiet sheaver, beautiful in her silent symmetric. quiet sleeper; beautiful in her silent sym pathy-a sympathy never born of a mer profession. It was the essential quality of her being and extended to all in look these measures, as finally enacted—some of our most wholesome and timely innovations have been brought about by this means. The postal appropriation bill just passed is no exception.

passed is no exception.

passed is no exception. portray at the bedside of the dying, waiting to bear away to God the soul released from earth. O, woman's nobility of character! It consists in the exercise appears: "Whoever by violence enters a railway post-office car or any apartment in any railway car assigned to the control of women to become nurses, for only to souls fraught with feeling can the poor maimed halt, blind, erippled and stricken old so diers lift their eyes, confident of kindly words and care. And oh, how happy will such women be in the dawning of that morning in which they never walk alone, whoever wilfully aids or assists therein morning in which they never want about whoever wilfully aids or assists therein morning in which they never want about whoever wilfully aids or assists therein morning in which they never want about the shall, for every such offense, be punished to know that there are souls beside them the happier for their little deeds of kind-the cheering words that made this ness—the cheering words that made this world the brighter for their passing through it.

It is a significant fact that, attired it her uniform, the trained nurse can go alone at midnight to the vilest slums in the city, or to the palaces of the 400, and Tards Flac Poultry. the worst thug whose life is spent circulating in darkness will stand aside to let her pass; and, in many instances, have they been known to follow lest evil be her. Because of her profession sh is to him one thing sacred.

The training school for nurses of Trip ity College, Milwaukee, has for many years supplied the Hospital Departmen of the National Home with s lent nurses; women ever ready to hasten to alleviate pain or soothe sorrow. In deed, it is conceded by all they form a body of as progressive and competent nurses as can be found anywhere. They give their labor and their talent without thought of compensation, cheerfully performing every little service-satisfied if

The new Dormitory, now completed and occupied, has brought these self-sacrificing women so close to the Home that they are always at hand in case of emergency, and they have no longer to travel through snow and sleet, a broiling sun or pouring rain, to answer a call to the Home. In the Dormitory, as in the Home, perfect discipline is maintained. The nurses in the Dormitory are under the direct supervision of Miss M. L. Casey, Superintendent of the Training School of Trinity Hospital. It is needless to say Miss Case is a strong woman; clear in intellectua perception; trained and balanced in judg ment and quick to discriminate between nobility and cheapness of action; in short just the woman to govern women whose destiny it is to hold the future of the sick.

Not One. But Many. (Tit-Bits.)

Mrs. Stubbs: "They have captured the cleverest hotel robber in the country, my Mr. Stubbs: "Indeed! Which hotel die

A Mean Fellow.

(Atlanta Constitution.) A Georgia exchange has discovered the supposed to justify its expensive existence—but it is equally true that the mail service has an educational function. That is from a sound ethical standpoint its The Sacred Bridge at Nikko.

only be self-sustaining, but would yield a large net revenue every year. Once placed on that basis, many needed improvements should be made before any attempt to reduce rates of postage or engraft expensive paternalistic excrescences.

wood coated all over with red lacquer, and was formerly so sacred that it was closed to all persons except the Shogun, save sevices or for services rendered prior to muster in grims. It was built at the spot where the Buddhist saint, Shodo Shonin, a hermit who lived at Kikko in the eighth century, or other heirs, are entitively anxious to communicate with officers (or their heirs) who (1) were not paid for recruiting services or for services rendered prior to muster in (2) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for personal reasons or convenience; (3) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (5) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (5) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (5) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (6) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (6) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience; (7) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for personal reasons or convenience; (8) who were not mustered and paid because of the convenience of the thrown there by the divinity who he'ped the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Chuang acress the River of Flowing Sand.

between which the stream flows, and its color formed a beautiful and striking contrast to the deep green background of cryptomeria. It was 84 feet long and 18 feet wide; was built in 1638 and last re-BY WILL H. MASON, NATIONAL MILITARY
HOME, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

It is my solemn conviction that were

HOME of paired in 1892. At each end were gates that were always kept closed, and a Russian Prince who visited Nikko some time ago wounded the feelings of the people of the very much by rudely insisting on travers Like the Campanile at Venice, it no inclination for matrimony, I would choose for a profession that of a trained nurse and labor to win respect for my uniform. The mission to certainly a noble and make them happy is certainly a noble one, and by no one is this problem of one, and by no one is this problem of happiness so well worked out to a joy-ful conclusion as by the well-trained hos-ful conclusion as the full conclusion as th pital nurse. She knows that a cheerful 300 persons perished in the copper mine ountenance in the sick-room immediately at Ashio, near Nikko, and more than 200 creates cheerfulness in her patients and paves the way for somebody in this much-abused world of ours to be glad that she is alive. There and then she

MUSTERED OUT.

is wanted in the particular sphere in which it is her ambition to excel.

The writer of this article has had an extensive experience with women nurses, and not infrequently has it been his misfortune to come in contact with a very few indifferent ones—so-called "nurses," who never intended to become hospital who have the contact with a very who never intended to become hospital very second to the massing out of the massing or the massing of the massing or the massing of the massing or the massing of the massing of the massing or the massing of the massing or the massing of the massing of the massing or the massing of the massing



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